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From FRIDAY DECEMBER 14, to FRIDAY DECEMBER 21, 1764.

The Remainder

Of the Political and Civil Rights of the Britiſh *Coloniſts.*

SOMETIMES we have been conſidered only as the corporations in England: And it may be urged that it is no harder upon us to be taxed by parliament for the general cauſe than for them, who beſides are at the expence of their corporate ſubordinate government. I anſwer, 1. Thoſe corporations are *repreſented* in parliament. 2. The colonies are and have been a great expence in raiſing men, building forts, and ſupporting the King's civil government here. Now I read of no governors and other officers of his Majeſty's nomination, that the city of London taxes its inhabitants to ſupport; I know of no forts and garriſons that the city of London has lately built at its own expence, or of any annual levies that they have raiſed for the King's ſervice and the common cauſe. Theſe are things very fitting and proper to be done by a ſubordinate dominion, and its their duty to do all they are able; but it ſeems but equal they ſhould be allowed to aſſeſs the charges of it themſelves. The rules of equity and the principles of the conſtitution ſeem to require this. Thoſe who judge of the reciprocal rights that ſubſiſt between a ſupreme and ſubordinate ſtate or dominion, by no higher rules than are applied to a corporation of button-makers, will never have a very comprehenſive view of them. Yet ſorry am I to ſay it, many elaborate writers on the *adminiſtration of the colonies*, ſeem to me never to riſe higher in their notions, than what might be expected from a ſecretary to one of the *quotum*. If I ſhould be ranked among this number, I ſhall have this conſolation, that I have fallen into what is called very good company, and among ſome who have ſeen very high life below ſtairs. I agree with the Adminiſtrator, that of whatever revenues raiſed in the colonies, if they muſt be raiſed without our conſent, "*the firſt and ſpecial appropriation of them ought to be to the paying the Governors, and all the other Crown officers*;" for it would be hard for the coloniſts to be obliged to pay them after this. It was on this principle that at the laſt aſſembly of this province, I moved to ſtop every grant to the officers of the Crown; more eſpecially as I know ſome who have built very much upon the fine ſalaries they ſhall receive from the plantation branch of the revenue. Nor can I think it "injuſtice to the frame of human nature," to ſuppoſe, if I did not know it, that with ſimilar views ſeveral officers of the Crown in ſome of the colonies have been puſhing for ſuch an act for many years. They have obtained their wiſh, and much good it will do them: But I would not give much for all that will center neat in the exchequer, after deducting the coſts attending the execution of it, and the appropriations to the ſeveral officers propoſed by the Adminiſtrator. What will be the unavoidable conſequence of all this, ſuppoſe another war ſhould happen, and it ſhould be neceſſary to employ as many provincials in America as

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in the laſt? Would it be poſſible for the colonies, after being burthened in their trade, perhaps after it is ruined, to raiſe men? Is it probable that they would have ſpirit enough to exert themſelves? If 'tis ſaid the French will never try for America, or if they ſhould, regular troops are only to be employed. I grant our regular troops are the beſt in the world, and that the experience of the preſent officers ſhews that they are capable of every ſpecies of American ſervice; yet we ſhould guard againſt the worſt. If another tryal for Canada ſhould take place, which from the known temper of France, we may judge ſhe will bring on the firſt fair opportunity, it might require 30 or 40,000 regulars to ſecure his Majeſty's juſt rights. If it ſhould be ſaid, that other American duties muſt then be levied, beſides the impoſſibility of our being able to pay them, the danger recurs of a large ſtanding army ſo remote from home. Whereas a good provincial militia, with ſuch occaſional ſuccours from the mother country, as exigencies may require, never was, and never will be attended with hazard. The experience of paſt times will ſhow, that an army of 20 or 30,000 veterans, half 3000 miles from *Rome*, were very apt to proclaim *Cæſars*. The firſt of the name, the aſſaſſin of his country, owed his falſe glory, to ſtealing the affections of an army from the commonwealth. I hope theſe hints will not be taken amiſs; they ſeem to occur from the nature of the ſubject I am upon: They are delivered in pure affection to my King and country, and amount to no reflection on any man. The beſt army, and the beſt men, we may hereafter have, may be led into temtation; all I think, is, that a prevention of evil is much eaſier than a deliverance from it.

The ſum of my argument is, That civil government is of God: That the adminiſtrators of it were originally the whole people: That they might have devolved it on whom they pleaſed: That this devolution is fiduciary, for the good of the whole: That by the Britiſh conſtitution, this devolution is on the King, lords and commons, the ſupreme ſacred and uncontroulable legiſlative power, not only in the realm, but thro' the dominions: That by the abdication, the original compact was broken to pieces: That by the revolution, it was renewed, and more firmly eſtabliſhed, and the rights and liberties of the ſubject in all parts of the dominions, more fully explained and confirmed: That in conſequence of this eſtabliſhment, and the acts of ſucceſſion and union, his Majeſty GEORGE III. is rightful king and ſovereign, and with his parliament, the ſupreme legiſlative of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging: That this conſtitution is the moſt free one, and by far the beſt, now exiſting on earth: That by this conſtitution, every man in the dominions is a free man: That no parts of his Majeſty's dominions can be taxed without their conſent: That every part has a right to be repreſented in the ſupreme or ſome ſubordinate legiſlature: That the refuſal of this, would ſeem to be a contradiction in practice to the theory of the conſtitution: That the colonies are ſubordinate dominions, and are now in ſuch a ſtate, as to make it beſt for the good of the whole, that they ſhould not only be continued in the enjoyment of ſubordinate legiſlation, but be alſo repreſented in ſome proportion to their number and eſtates, in the grand legiſlature of the nation: That this would firmly unite all parts of the Britiſh empire, in the greateſt peace and proſperity; and render it invulnerable and perpetual.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentlemen in Philadelphia, *to his Friend in* Newbern, *dated Novemb.* 23, 1764.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your Deſire, and my Promiſe, I now trouble you with a brief Detail of our Political Proceedings here.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives, after debating a whole Day and Evening, on the Petition formerly ſent to his Majeſty, praying a Change of Government, came to this Concluſion, by a Majority of 24 to 10, to continue the Inſtructions of the late Houſe to the Agent at *London*. They alſo carried the appointing a Committee of Correſpondence to direct the Agent aforeſaid, and elected ſuch Men as are the known Supporters of the Country's Cauſe, and were Members of the laſt Houſe. The old Party (ſo called) have ſucceeded in every Point, and in the important one of appointing the Hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; an Agent, to aſſiſt the preſent Agent at the Court of London: For which Place he embark'd on *Wedneſday* laſt from *Cheſter*; to where he was attended by a very great Number of the reputable Inhabitants of this City and County; and on his embarking, was ſaluted by a Number of Cannon, and the Huzza's of the People; and an Anthem was ſung, (compoſed here) ſuitable

ſuitable to the Occaſion. He was rowed on board the Ship *King of Pruſſia*, *James Robinſon*, Commander, by Ten Freeholders of the White-Oak Company, in their Barge, they attending on Purpoſe; in ſhort, the Reſpect that was paid to this great and truly deſerving Patriot, can hardly be ſet forth, nor the Joys ſhewn on the Occaſion, be expreſs'd. It is to be hoped he will perfect the great Work he is ſent on; namely, the getting the Government put under the Crown, (leaving the People in the Enjoyment of the preſent Privileges,) without the Intervention of the Proprietaries, and their deteſtable private Inſtructions to their Governors; from which ſo much Diſturbance and Diſtraction hath ariſen of late, as well as heretofore, in this City and Province.

Ten Members of Aſſembly, chiefly Juſtices, (one the Chief Juſtice) under, and Dependants on the Proprietaries, (which is all the Men they can muſter in the Houſe,) on B. F's being propoſed an Agent, drew up a Proteſt, which the Houſe refuſed to enter on their Minutes; upon which they publiſh'd it in *Bradford*'s Paper; which, doubtleſs, you will ſee; however, if you do not, its no Matter, as I herein incloſe you the much applauded Remarks of the ſaid B. F. Eſq; on ſaid Proteſt, which he wrote the Day before his Departure; in it the ſaid Proteſt is fully anſwered, by undeniable Truths: He alſo goes Home on Account of ſeveral other Provinces, and *America* in general, reſpecting the late Acts of Parliament paſs'd, relative to the ſhipping Lumber to *Ireland*, and laying Duties on Goods imported, *&c.* as alſo, reſpecting the Paper Currency Act; from which 'tis hoped, and not improbable, that by his great Influence and Abilities, ſome Relief will be obtained; whether or not, it is ſatisfactory to know, that a Man is gone Home, who will neither ſpare Labour nor Pains, but with the cloſeſt Application, prudently preſs this important Matter, as well as that relative to the Change.

After appointing him, and ſecuring all the intereſting Points, the Houſe adjourned for ſome Time; ſince which, the Proprietary's Party, and their new Allies, ſeeing all their Labour at the late Election loſt, and their great Inability, have been very quiet, and left off abuſing (ſave in the Proteſt) the Character of one of the beſt and greateſt Men of *America*, as well as clamouring againſt the Aſſembly, notwithſtanding their continued Zeal and Determination to obtain Redreſs from Proprietary Injuſtice. I am, &c.

The ANTHEM ſung at CHESTER.

O LORD our GOD ariſe,
Scatter our Enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their Politicks,
Fruſtrate ſuch Hypocrites,
Franklin, on Thee we fix,
GOD Save us all.

Thy Knowledge rich in Store,
On *Pennſylvania* pour,
Thou great Bleſſing:
Long to defend our Laws,
Still give us greater Cauſe,
To ſing with Heart and Voice,
GEORGE and *FRANKLIN*.

GOD Save great *GEORGE* our King;
Proſper Agent FRANKLIN;
Grant him Succeſs:
Hark how the Vallies ring;
GOD Save our Gracious King,
From whom all Bleſſings ſpring,
Our Wrongs redreſs.

REMARKS on a late Proteſt againſt the Appointment of Mr. FRANKLIN *an Agent for this Province.*

I HAVE generally paſſed over, with a ſilent Diſregard, the nameleſs abuſive Pieces that have been written againſt me; and tho' this Paper, called a PROTEST, is ſigned by ſome reſpectable Names, I was, nevertheleſs, inclined to treat it with the ſame Indifference; but as the Aſſembly is therein reflected on upon my Account, it is thought more my Duty to make ſome Remarks upon it,

I would firſt obſerve then, that this Mode of *Proteſting* by the Minority, with a ſtring of Reaſons againſt the Proceedings of the Majority of the Houſe of Aſſembly, is quite new among us; the preſent is the ſecond we have had of the kind, and both within a few Months. It is unknown to the Practice of the Houſe of Commons, or of any Houſe of Repreſentatives in *America*, that I have heard of; and ſeems an affected Imitation of the Lords in Parliament, which can by no Means become Aſſembly-men of *America*. Hence appears the Abſurdity of the Complaint, that the Houſe refuſed the Proteſt an Entry on their Minutes. The Proteſtors know that they are not, by any Cuſtom or Uſage, intitled to ſuch an Entry, and that the Practice here is not only uſeleſs in itſelf, but would be highly inconvenient to the Houſe, ſince it would probably be thought neceſſary for the Majority alſo to enter their Reaſons, to juſtify themſelves to their Conſtituents; whereby the Minutes would be incumbered, and the Public Buſineſs obſtructed.

obſtructed. More eſpecially will it be found inconvenient, if ſuch Proteſts are made uſe of as a new form of Libeling, as the Vehicles of perſonal Malice, and as a Means of giving to private Abuſe the Appearance of a Sanction, as public Acts. Your Proteſt, Gentlemen, was therefore properly refuſed; and ſince it is no Part of the Proceedings of Aſſembly, one may with the more Freedom examine it.

Your firſt Reaſon againſt my Appointment is, that you "believe me to be the chief Au-"thor of the Meaſures purſued by the laſt Aſ-"ſembly, which have occaſioned ſuch Unea-"ſineſs and Diſtraction among the good Peo-"ple of this Province." I ſhall not diſpute my Share in thoſe Meaſures; I hope they are ſuch as will in time do Honour to all that were concerned in Them. But you ſeem miſtaken in the Order of Time: It was the Uneaſineſs and Diſtraction among the good People of the Province that occaſioned the Meaſures; the Province was in Confuſion before they were taken, and they were purſued in order to prevent ſuch Uneaſineſs and Diſtraction for the future. Make one ſtep farther back, and you will find Proprietary Injuſtice, ſupported by Proprietary Minions and Creatures, the original Cauſe of all our Uneaſineſs and Diſtractions.

Another of your Reaſons is, "that I am, "as you are informed, very unfavourably "thought of by ſeveral of his Majeſty's Mi-"niſters." I apprehend, Gentlemen, that your Informer is miſtaken. He indeed has taken great Pains to give unfavourable Impreſſions of me, and perhaps may flatter himſelf, that it is impoſſible ſo much true Induſtry ſhould be totally without Effect. His long Succeſs in maiming or murdering all the Reputations that ſtand in his Way, which has been the dear Delight and conſtant Employment of his Life, may likewiſe have given him ſome juſt Ground for Confidence that he has, as they call it, *done for me*, among the reſt. But, as I ſaid before, I believe he is miſtaken. For what have I done that they ſhould think unfavourably of me? It cannot be my conſtantly and uniformly promoting the Meaſures of the Crown, ever ſince I had any Influence in the Province. It cannot, ſurely, be my promoting the Change from a Proprietary to a Royal Government. If indeed I had, by Speeches and Writings, endeavoured to make His Majeſty's Government univerſally odious in the Province: If I had harangued by the Week, to all Comers and Goers, on the pretended Injuſtice and Oppreſſions of Royal Government, and the Slavery of the People under it: If I had written traiterous Papers to this Purpoſe, and got them tranſlated into other Languages, to give his Majeſty's foreign Subjects here thoſe horrible Ideas of it: If I had declared, written and printed, that "the King's little Finger we ſhould find heavier than the Proprietors whole Loins," with regard to our Liberties; *then indeed* might the Miniſters be ſuppoſed to think unfavourably of me. But theſe are not Exploits for a Man who holds a profitable Office under the Crown, and can expect to hold it no longer than he behaves with the Fidelity and Duty that becomes every good Subject. They are only for Officers of Proprietary Appointment, who hold their Commiſſions during his, and not the King's Pleaſure; and who, by dividing among themſelves, and their Relations, Offices of many Thouſands a Year, enjoyed by Proprietary Favour, *feel* where to place their Loyaly. I wiſh they were as good Subjects to his Majeſty;—and perhaps they may be ſo, when the Proprietary interferes no longer.

Another of your Reaſons is, "that the Pro-"poſal of me for an Agent is extremely diſa-"greeable to a very great Number of the moſt "ſerious and reputable Inhabitants of the "Province; and the Proof is, my having "been rejected at the laſt Election, tho' I "had repreſented the City in Aſſembly for "14 Years."

And do thoſe of you, Gentlemen, reproach me with this, who among near Four Thouſand Voters, had ſcarcely a Score more than I had? It ſeems then, that your *Elections* were very near being *Rejections*, and thereby furniſhing the ſame Proof in your Caſe that you produce in mine, of your being likewiſe extremely diſagreeable to a very great Number of the moſt ſerious and reputable People. Do you, honourable Sir, reproach me with this, who for almoſt twice 14 Years have been rejected (*if not being choſen* is *to be rejected*) by the ſame People, and unable, with all your Wealth and Connections, and the Influence they give you, to obtain an Election in the County where you reſide, and the City where you were born, and are beſt known, and have been obliged to accept a Seat from one of the out Counties, the remoteſt of the Province?--

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It is known, Sir, to the Perſons who propoſed me, that I was firſt choſen againſt my Inclination, and againſt my Entreaties that I might be ſuffered to remain a private Man. In none of the 14 Elections you mention, did I ever appear as a Candidate. I never did, directly or indirectly, ſolicit any Man's Vote. For ſix of the Years in which I was annually choſen, I was abſent, reſiding in England; during all which Time, your ſecret and open Attacks upon my Character and Reputation were inceſſant; and yet you gained no Ground. And can you really, Gentlemen, find Matter of Triumph in this *Rejection* as you call it? A Moments Reflection on the Means by which it was obtained, muſt make you aſhamed of it.

Not only my Duty to the Crown, in carrying the Poſt-Office Act more duly into Execution, was made uſe of to exaſperate the Ignorant, as if I was increaſing my own Profits, by Picking their Pockets; but my very Zeal in oppoſing the Murderers, and ſupporting the Authority of Government, and even my Humanity, with regard to the innocent *Indians* under our Protection, were muſtered among my Offences, to ſtir up againſt me thoſe religious Bigots, who are of all Savages the moſt brutiſh. Add to this the numberleſs Falſhoods propagated as Truths, and the many Perjuries procured among the wretched Rabble brought to ſwear themſelves intitled to a Vote;—and yet ſo *poor a Superiority* obtained at all this Expence of Honour and Conſcience! Can this, Gentlemen, be Matter of Triumph! Enjoy it then. Your Exultation, however, was ſhort.—Your Artifices did not prevail every where; nor your double Tickets and whole Boxes of forged Votes. A great Majority of the new choſen Aſſembly were of the old Members, and remain uncorrupted. They ſtill ſtand firm for the People, and will obtain Juſtice from the Proprietaries. But what does that avail to you who are in the Proprietary Intereſt? And what Comfort can it afford you, when by the Aſſembly's choice of an Agent, it appears that the ſame, to you obnoxious, Man, (notwithſtanding all your venemous Invectives againſt him) ſtill retains ſo great a Share of the Public Confidence?

But "this ſtep, you ſay, gives you the "more lively Affliction, as it is taken at the "*very Moment* when you were informed by "a Member of the Houſe, that the Governor "had aſſured him of his having received In-"ſtructions from the Proprietaries, to give his "Aſſent to the Taxation of their Eſtates, in "the *ſame Manner* that the Eſtates of other "Perſons are to be taxed; and alſo *to confirm*, "for the public Uſe, the ſeveral Squares for-"merly *claimed* by the City." O the Force of Friendſhip! the Power of Intereſt! What Politeneſs they infuſe into a Writer, and what *delicate* Expreſſions they produce! The Diſpute between the Proprietaries and us was about the *Quantum*, the *Rate* of their Taxation, and not about the *Manner*; but now, when all the World condemns them for requiring a partial Exemption of their Eſtates, and they are forced to ſubmit to an honeſt Equality, 'tis called "*aſſenting* to be taxed in the *ſame Manner* with the People:"—Their *Reſtitution* of five public Squares in the Plan of the City, which they had near forty Years unjuſtly and diſhonourably ſeized and detained from us, directing their Surveyor to map Streets over them (in order to turn them into Lots) and their Officers to ſell a part of them; this their *Diſgorging* is ſoftly called *confirming* them for the public Uſe; and inſtead of the plain Words *formerly given* to the City, by the firſt Proprietary their Father, we have the cautious pretty Expreſſion of "formerly *claimed* by the City." Yes, not only *formerly*, but *always* claimed, ever ſince they were *promiſed* and *given* to encourage the Settlers, and ever will be *claimed* till we are put in actual Poſſeſſion of them. 'Tis pleaſant, however, to ſee how lightly and tenderly you trip over theſe Matters, as if you trod upon Eggs.—But that "VERY MOMENT," that precious Moment! why was it ſo long delayed? Why were thoſe healing Inſtructions ſo long withheld and concealed from the People? They were, it ſeems, brought over by Mr. *Allen*. Intelligence was received by various Hands from *London*, that Orders were ſent by the Proprietaries, from which great Hopes were entertained of an Accommodation. Why was the Bringing and Delivery of ſuch Orders ſo long *denied*? The Reaſon is eaſily underſtood. Meſſieurs *Barclays* Friends to both Proprietaries and People, wiſhed for that Gentleman's happy Arrival, hoping his *Influence*, added to the *Power* and *Commiſſions* the Proprietaries had veſted him with, might prove effectual in reſtoring Harmony and Tranquility among us;—but he, it ſeems,

hoped

hoped his *Influence* might do the Buſineſs, without thoſe Additions.—There appeared on his Arrival ſome Proſpect, from ſundry Circumſtances, of a Change to be made in the Houſe by the approaching Election. The Proprietary Friends and Creatures knew the Heart of their Maſter, and how extremely diſagreeable to him that *equal Taxation*, that *Reſtitution*, and the other *Conceſſions* to be made for the Sake of a Reconciliation, muſt neceſſarily be. They hoped therefore to ſpare him all thoſe Mortifications, and thereby ſecure a greater Portion of his Favour. Hence the Inſtructions were not produced to the laſt Aſſembly, though they arrived before the *September* Sitting, when the Governor was in Town, and actually did Buſineſs with the Houſe. Nor to the new Aſſembly were they mentioned, till the "*very Moment*," the fatal Moment, when the Houſe were on the Point of chuſing that wicked Adverſary of the Proprietary to be an Agent for the Province in *England*.

But I have, you ſay, a "fixed Enmity to "the Proprietaries," and you believe it will "preclude all Accommodation of our Diſputes "with them, even on juſt and reaſonable Terms."—And why do you think I have a fixed Enmity to the Proprietaries?—I have never had any perſonal Difference with them. I am no Land Jobber, and therefore have never had any Thing to do with their Land-Office, or Officers;—if I had, probably, like others, I might have been obliged to truckle to their Meaſures, or have had like Cauſes of Complaint. But our private Intereſts never claſhed, and all their Reſentment againſt me, and mine to them, has been on the public Account. Let them do Juſtice to the People of *Penſylvania*, act honourably by the Citizens of *Philadelphia*, and become honeſt Men; my Enmity, if that's of any Conſequence, ceaſes from the "*very Moment*;" and, as ſoon as I poſſibly can, I promiſe to love, honour and reſpect them.—In the mean Time, why do you "believe it will preclude all Accommodation with them on juſt and reaſonable Terms?" Do you not boaſt that their gracious Condeſcentions are in the Hands of the Governor, and that, "if this had been "the uſual Time for Buſineſs, his Honour "would have ſent them down in a Meſſage "to the Houſe." How then can my going to *England* prevent this Accommodation? The Governor can call the Houſe when he pleaſes, and, one would think, that, at leaſt in your Opinion, my being out of the Way, would be a favourable Circumſtance. For then, by "cultivating the Diſpoſition ſhown by the "Proprietaries, every *reaſonable Demand* that "can be made on the Part of the People "might be obtained; in vigorouſly inſiſting "on which, you promiſe to unite moſt earneſtly with the reſt of the Houſe."--It ſeems then we have "*reaſonable Demands*," to make, and as you call them a little higher, *equitable Demands*. This is much for Proprietary Minions to own; but you are all growing better, in Imitation of your Maſter, which is indeed very commendable. And if the Accommodation here ſhould fail, I hope that though you diſlike the Perſon, a Majority of two to one in the Houſe having thought fit to appoint an Agent, you will nevertheleſs, in Duty to your Country, continue the noble Reſolution of uniting with the reſt of the Houſe, in vigoriouſly inſiſting on that *Equity* and *Juſtice*, which ſuch an Union will undoubtedly obtain for us.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

LONDON, *Auguſt* 13.

A report is pretty current, at the eaſt end of the town, that a certain great perſonage lately expreſſed a deſire that the importation of French Manufactures might be made felony the next meeting of the Parliament; and that the wearers of the minuteſt article ſhould either be fined a large ſum, or impriſoned 6 months.

The 5 Engliſh ſea officers whom the Empreſs of Ruſſia has taken into her ſervice have all ſuperior ranks to thoſe they held in England. Capt. Douglas, who is one of the number, is made a Vice Admiral. It is ſtipulated in their engagements that they are to have the liberty of returning to their own country when they ſhall think proper.

We are informed that a very ſtrong memorial was on Saturday morning ſent off from France, touching the full payment for the Canada bills to Engliſh ſubjects whoſe property in this kind of currency is ſaid to amount to 400,000 l. ſterling.

There is now a ſcheme to circulate a large number of Bank notes, of an inferior value, among the reſpective commercial provinces of North America; the notes to bear a ſmall premium, for the greater encouragement of trade.

Advertiſements.

Newbern, Dec. 21, 1764.

Juſt IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at Mr. BERNARD PARKISON'S *Store, oppoſite to where* Stephen Yorke *lately lived, the following* GOODS, *(at very near* New-York *Price,) for Caſh or Produce:*

STONE, delph, and glaſs ware of all kinds; beſt *New York* rum and loaf ſugar, beſt *London* made 10 d. and 20 d. nails, hard ſoap, claret in bottles, choice *Madeira* and *Fyall* wines, *Coniac* brandy, *New York* beſt ſtrong beer, ſilk handkerchiefs, gauze ruffles and caps, large poſt and common writing paper, ſnuff-boxes of different ſorts, tobacco boxes, ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, ſpurs different ſorts, compleat ſetts of ſhoemakers tools, braſs warming pans, with handles, ſilk and worſted floretta, thickſets, ſuperfine mohair ſhags, of different colours, broad cloth, knit yarn ſtockings, beſt mohair and buttons, ſcarlet and blue mohair twiſt, a few tierces ſhip bread, choice vinegar, beſt linen and cotten checks, coarſe, middling, and fine *Iriſh* linens, beſt *Engliſh* oznabrigs, choice bohea tea, onions by the bunch: Alſo *Daffey*'s elixir, *Turlington*'s balſam of life, *Hatfield*'s tincture, *Hungary* water, and Dr. *James*'s fever powder.

N. B. Whatever part of the ſaid goods remain unſold at the next Inferior Court of this county, will be then ſold at public vendue, from day to day, till are ſold.

Hutcheſon Crozier.

Newbern, Dec. 21, 1764.

Juſt IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Store, appoſite where James Parkinſon, *deceaſed, formerly lived:*

A Large Quantity of *Iriſh* Linen, Sheetings, Diapers, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, of all Kinds, *&c.* which he has juſt Imported from *Europe*. Likewiſe *Weſt-India* and *New York* RUM, SUGARS, *&c.* with a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms; and will give the higheſt Prices for Country Produce.

William Thompſon.

N. B. Said *Thompſon* will make large Allowance to any who buys to ſell again.

Juſt IMPORTED,

By RICHARD ELLIS,

And to be SOLD at his Store in Newbern, *on the very loweſt Terms, for ready Money, or Produce in Hand;*

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity. Likewiſe a neat and general Aſſortment of dry GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. Said ELLIS will give the Heighth of the Market for all Sorts of Country Produce.

Dec. 21, 1764.

Newbern, Dec. 21. 1764.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Store, where Mr. Richard Ellis *lately kept:*

A Neat Aſſortment of *European* and *India* Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Likewiſe Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes; a Quantity of good Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe, Ship Bread, Wine by the Quarter Caſk, and a few choice MEDICINES, *viz.* *Daffey*'s Elixir, *Batemau*'s Drops, *Godfrey*'s Cordial, *&c. &c.*

N. B. The Subſcriber will allow the Heighth of the Market for Pork, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, *Indian* Corn, Deer-Skins, Bees and Myrtle-Wax, Snake-Root; and all other Country Produce.

ROBERT EVANS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thurſday the 3d Day of January next, will be rented, to the higheſt Bidder, for one Year, the PEWS of the Church in *Newbern*; agreeable to an Order of the VESTRY of *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh for that Purpoſe.

Jacob Blount, and *James Davis*, } Church-wardens.

TO BE SOLD,

A STILL of 106 Gallons, with a Pewter Worm; alſo, Two Barrels of Tallow, ſome Barrels of ſoft SOAP, Two Quarter Caſks of Madeira WINE, and a plate handle SWORD, with a Belt. Enquire of BERNARD PARKINSON, Merchant in Newbern.

Nov. 30, 1764.

WHEREAS we the Subſcribers do poſſeſs, *viz.* John Edmondſon, Two Hundred Acres of Land on the upper Side of Broad Creek, and Seventy Five Acres on the lower Side thereof: Iſaac Barrington, Jun. Five Hundred and Fifty Acres on the upper Side of ſaid Broad Creek, ſituate in Craven County; and having been, for ſome Time paſt, Sufferers by People who make it their Practice of Hunting, Driving, and committing other Wrongs and Treſpaſſes on our ſaid Lands, (tho' often forbidden) contrary to Law; Do therefore from henceforth forwarn all Perſons whatſoever from Hunting, Driving, and committing any Kind of Treſpaſs on our Lands; as on the contrary they will be proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, by

JOHN EDMONDSON,
ISAAC BARRINGTON, Jun.

Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Office and Authority of a *Juſtice of Peace*, as well within their *County Courts*, as *without*. As alſo, the *Duty* of *Sheriffs*, *Conſtables*, *Coroners*, *Churchwardens*, *Overſeers of Roads*, and all other Judicial and Miniſterial *Officers* within this Province; wherein the Nature of their ſeveral Offices will be *deſcribed*, their *Duty* pointed out, and the Manner of their *Appointment* ſhewn. To which will be added, all Manner of *Precedents* in *Uſe* and *Practice* in this Province. The whole adapted to the *Laws*, *Cuſtoms*, and *Uſage* of the Country.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS WORK will contain about *Thirty* Sheets in *Octavo*, and be printed on a good *Paper* and *Letter*.

II. THAT it will be delivered to the *Subſcribers*, well *bound* in Leather, at 13 *ſ.* 4 *d.* each.

III. THAT it will be done on the ſame Plan with the *Office of a Juſtice* publiſhed in *Virginia* by Mr. *Webb*, ſome Years ago, and that *Book* followed, as far as 'tis agreeable to the *Practice* of this Province.

*** The *Utility* of this WORK ſpeaks for itſelf, eſpecially in a *young Country*, where it may be ſuppoſed many *Officers* are *ignorant* of their *Duty*, and many *Irregularities* and *Miſpriſions* likely to happen, in the *Diſcharge* of their ſeveral *Offices*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the *Printing Office* in *Newbern*, and Papers will be ſent to the ſeveral Counties.

WHEREAS *Margaret*, the Wife of *William Jones*, has made a Practice of dealing with Merchants and others, and running him largely in Debt; Theſe are to forwarn all Perſons from dealing with, or truſting her, for the future, on any Account, for I will not pay any Debt ſhe may contract after the Date hereof.

WILLIAM JONES.

Dec. 3d, 1764.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be

PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North-Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*